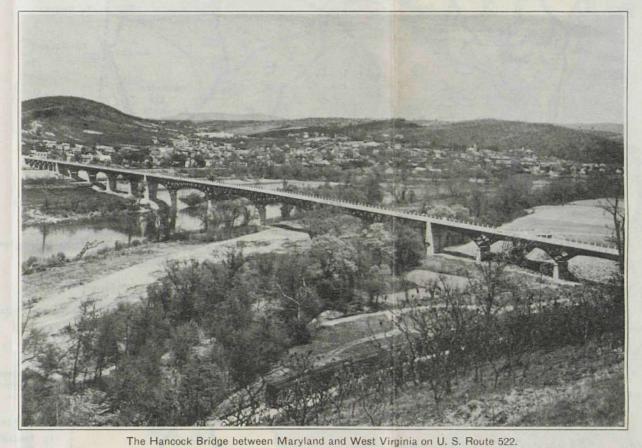
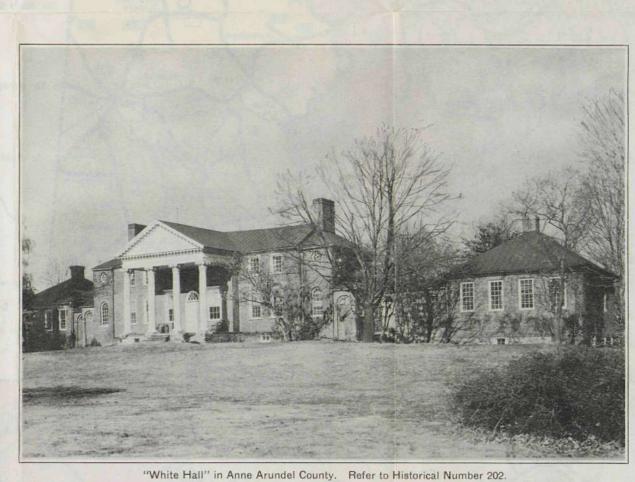
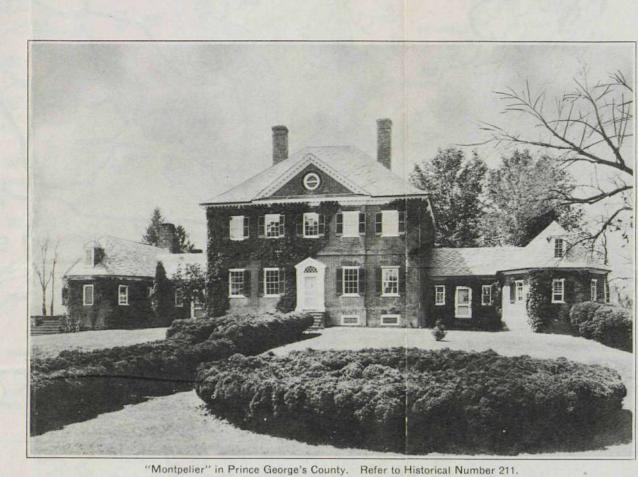


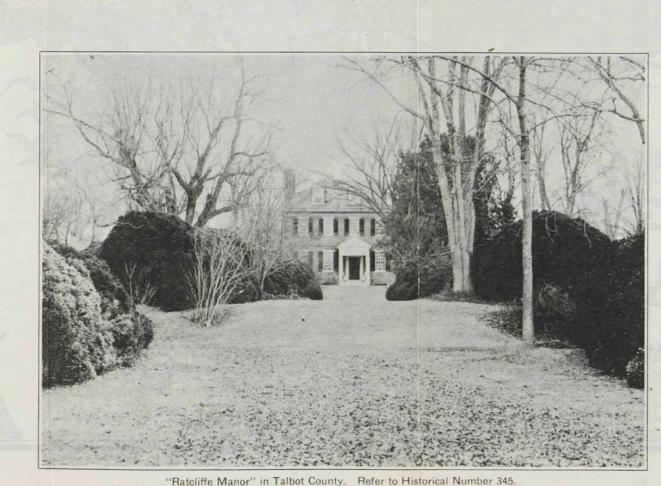


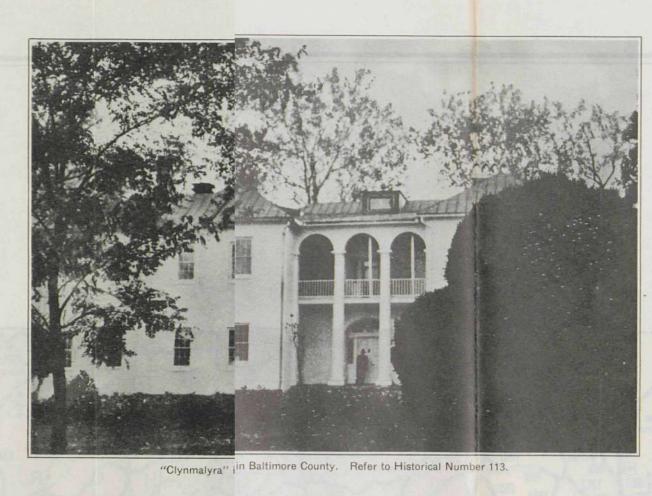
Bridge over Catoctin Creek in Frederick County near Myersville on the Hagerstown-Frederick Relocation.



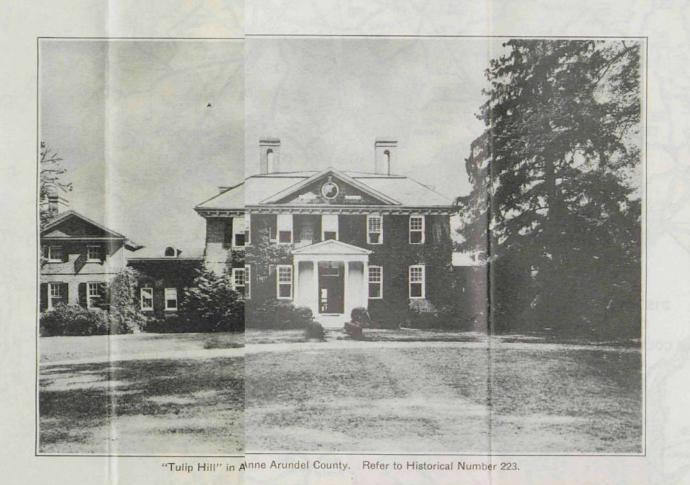


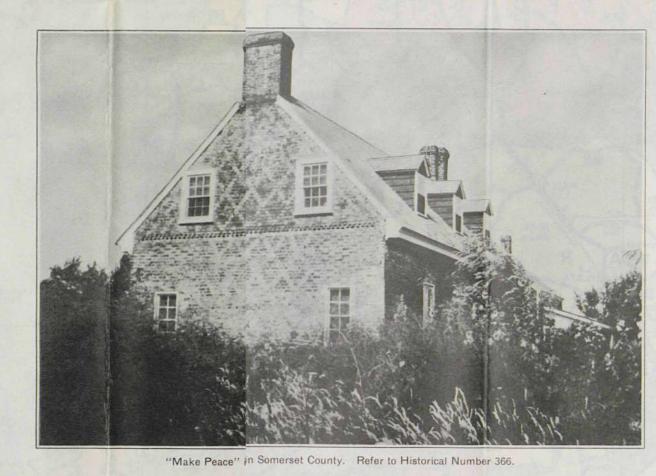


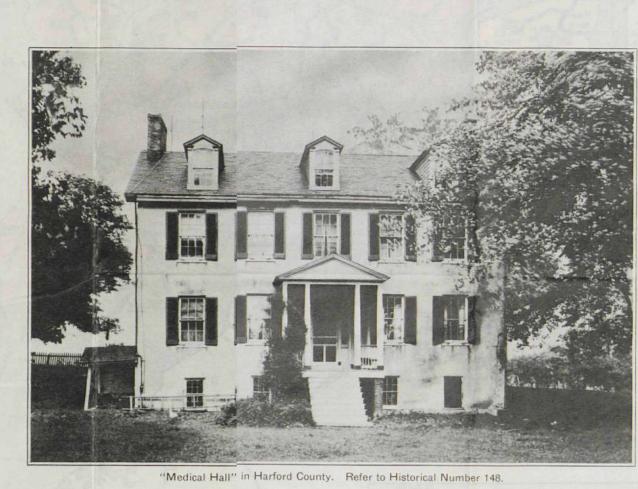


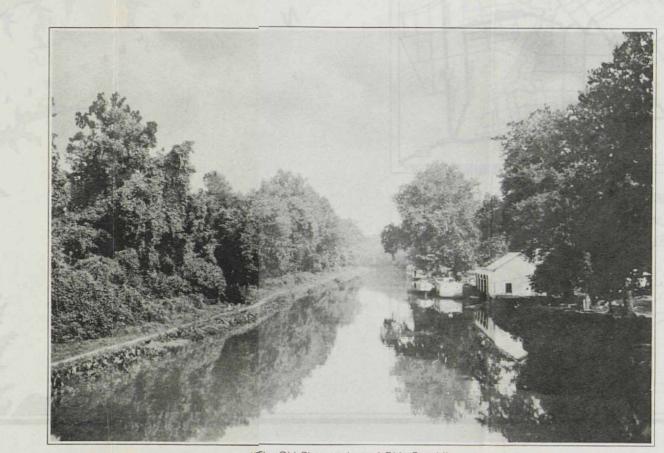


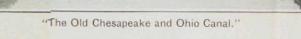


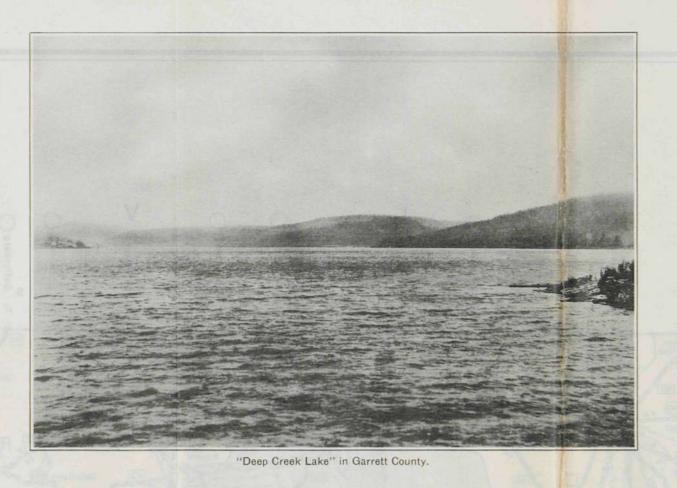


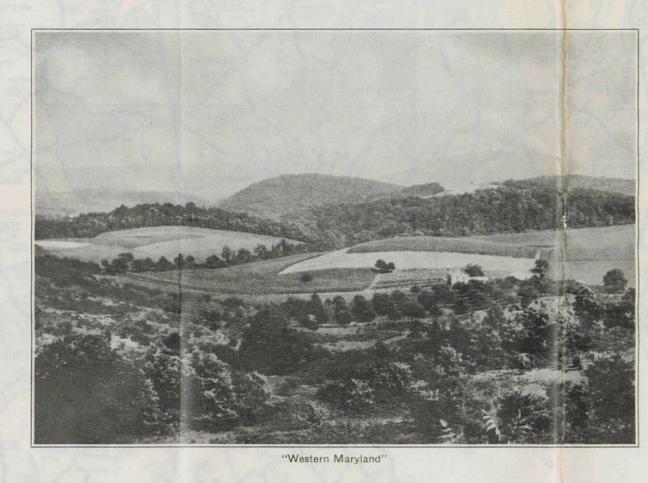


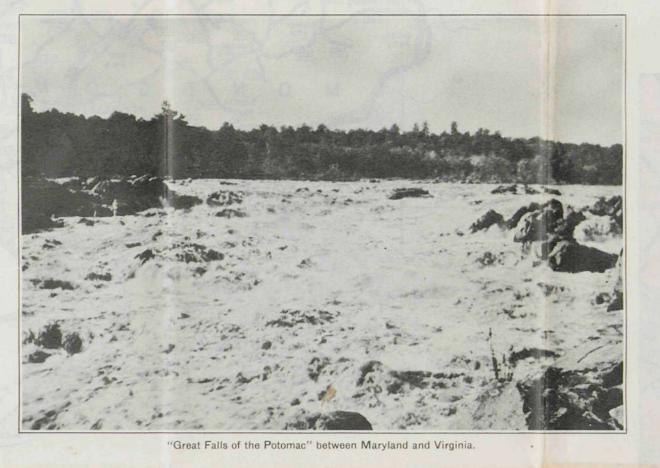


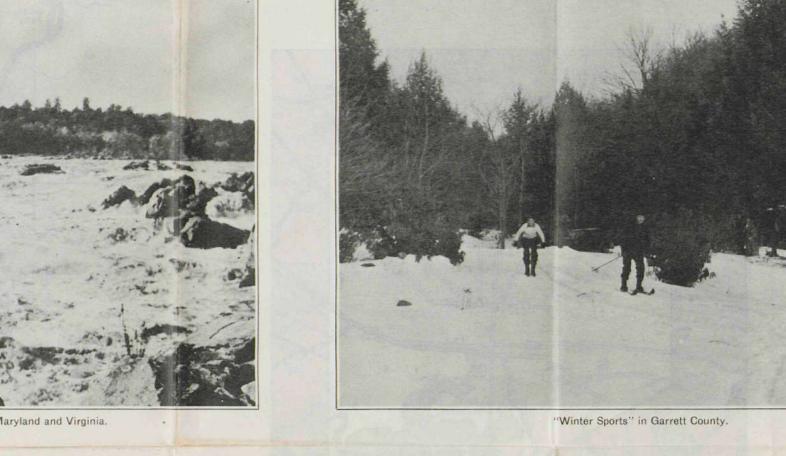


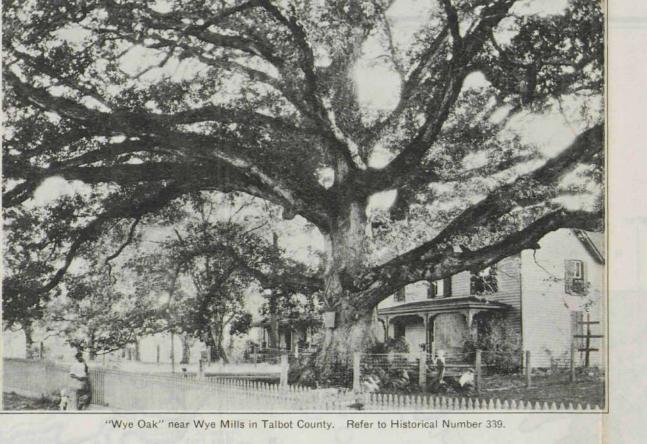


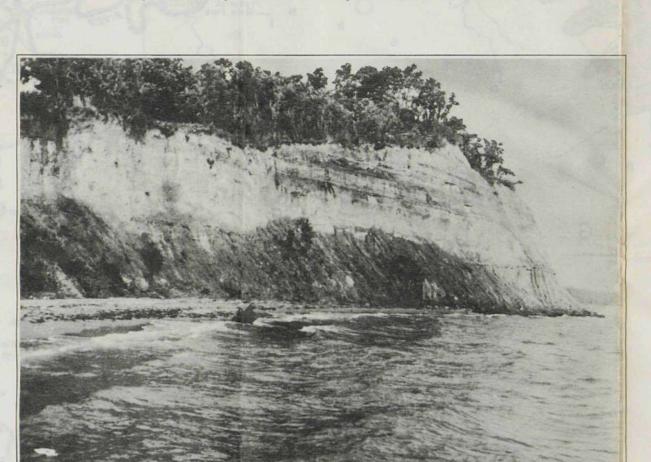




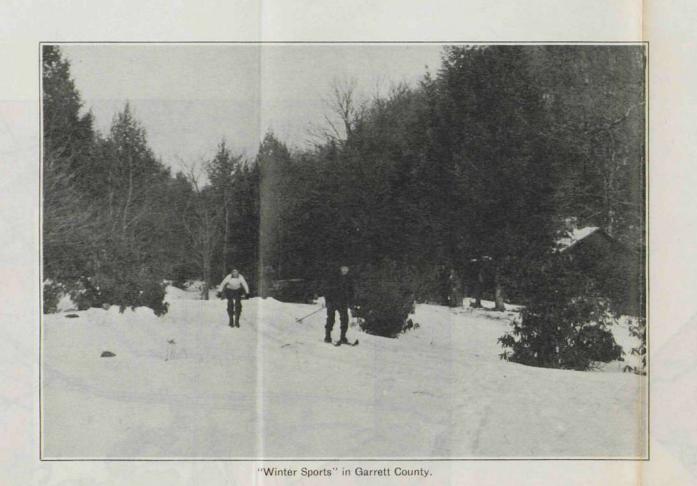


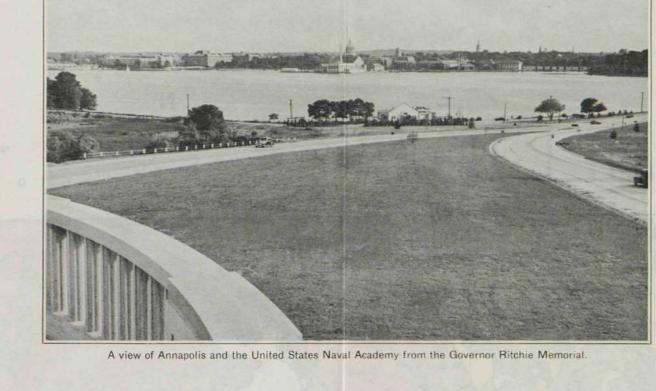


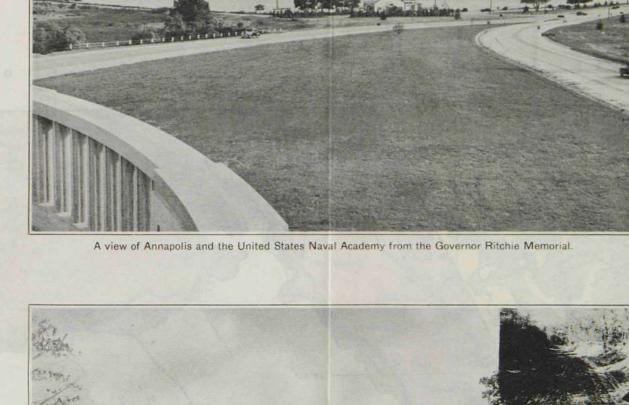




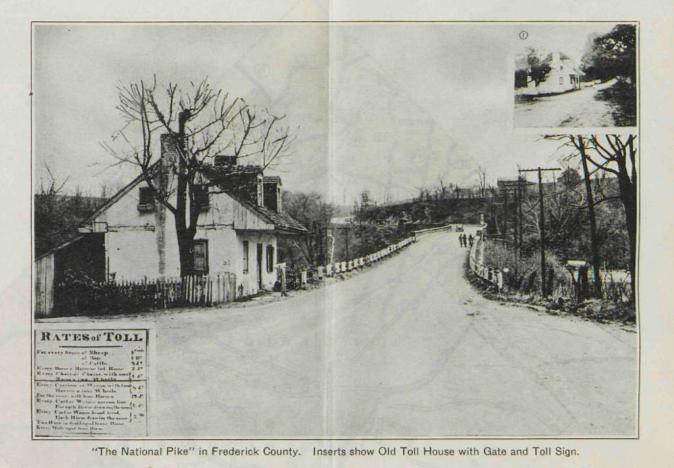
"The Cliffs of Calvert" near Solomons in Calvert County.

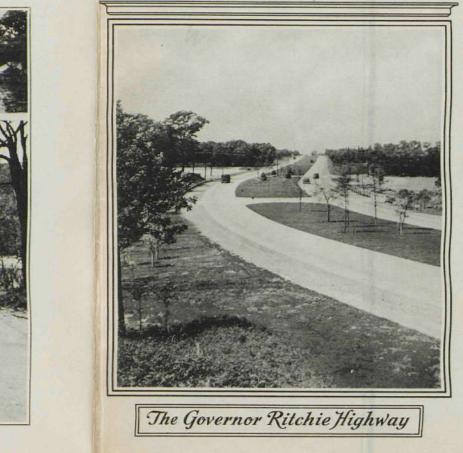












307. "Brick Meeting House." Established by William

308. "Blue Ball Tavern." Established in 1710, by An-

309. "New Munster." 6,000 acres granted in 1683, to Edwin O'Dwire and 15 other Irishmen. 310. (a) Perryville, Cecil County, terminus of the "Sus-

311. "Susquehanna Manor," 32,000 acres, one of Maryland's largest Manors.
312. "The Principio Company." The first iron works in

313. Charlestown. Laid out in 1742. Washington stopped

314. North East. Site of the iron forges of the "Principio Company."
315. Elkton, originally called "Head of Elk." Important

during the Revolution.
316. The old "Post Road," where it crosses the Mary-

317. "Bohemia Mannour." Patented to Augustine Her-mann in 1662 "for making the Map of the Province

of Maryland."
318. "The Labadie Tract." 3,750 acres occupied 1684 by

320. Warwick. Washington stopped here on his way from Fort Cumberland to Boston, in 1756, and on

several other occasions.
321. Birthplace of James Rumsey, the inventor of the

322. Fredericktown. Discovered and explored by Cap-

323. Georgetown, burned by the British on May 6, 1814.
324. Galena. Washington stopped here in 1774.
325. Tomb of Brigadier General John Cadwalader.
326. Chestertown. (a) Washington College; founded 1782. (b) Worsell's Tavern where Washington

tional information apply for pamphlet at Hotels and Chamber of Commerce.

327. "Battle of Caulk's Field." September 1, 1814.

328. Rock Hall. Tench Tilghman used this route in carrying the news of the victory of Yorktown.

329. "Rock Hall Landing." Eastern Shore Landing of the Colonial Annapolis-Rock Hall Packet.

330. "Kent Island" (the Isle of Kent). William Claiborne of Virginia established a trading post, set-

borne of Virginia established a trading post, set-tlement and fort here in 1631. 331. "Lord's Gift." 1,000 acres granted to Henry

Coursey, 1658.
332. "Bolingly." Surveyed 1658 for James Bowling.
333. "Bloomingdale." Patented 1685 by Capt. Robert

334. "Stagwell." Patented to Thomas Stagwell, 1649. 335. "Cheston-on-Wye." Surveyed 1659 for John and

William Coursey.

336. "Wye Plantation." Home of William Paca, signer of the Declaration, and twice Governor of

Maryland. He lies buried here.

337. "Wye Island." Patented to Col. Philemon Lloyd
1682 as "Lloyd's Insula."

338. "Clover Field." 1522 acres patented to William

339. "The Wye Oak," the largest white oak in America,

340. Denton. Originally called Edenton for Robert Eden,
Maryland's last Colonial Governor and ancestor
of Anthony Eden.

341. Preston. Started 1846 around "Frazier's Chapel."

342. Site of home of Col. William Richardson, Col. of the "Flying Camp" of the Eastern Shore. His

tomb is located here.
343. "Wye House." Home of the Lloyd family since

344. Saint Michaels. Attacked by the British during the

estimated at 400 years in 1940. Now the property of the State.

stopped. (c) Site of First Free School of Kent County. (d) Church where the name of "Protes-

tant Episcopal church" was adopted. For addi

tional information apply for pamphlet at Hotels

319. "Worsell Manor," 1,000 acres patented 1685.

tain John Smith in 1608-9.

a Religious Sect who led a Communist form of

quehanna Lower Ferry." (b) Rochambeau's troops camped here on their way to Yorktown in 1781, and on their way back in 1782.

The Treaty of Peace with Great Britain was ratified, signed and sealed here b in-Cinet of the American Armies to the Continental Congress, then in session, in the

Siloquanh.- szuoh sinto

WILSON T. BALLARD, Chief Engineer

P. WATSON WEBB W. FRANK THOMAS EZRA B. WHITMAN, Chairman

HERBERT R. O'CONOR, GOVERNOR

Historical Points WESTERN MARYLAND

"McCulloch's Path." The first trail through the Glades. George Washington stopped here, September 26, 1784, for lunch, but got nothing but boiled corn.

2. "Charles Friend's Home." George Washington stopped here on September 26, 1784, looking for the best route from the Potomac to the Ohio 3. "Bear Camp." General Braddock's 6th Camp on the march to Fort Duquesne, June 20-21, 1755.

4. General Braddock's 5th Camp on the ill-fated march to "Fort Duquesne," June 19, 1755.

5. Where George Washington was taken sick and remined for four death. mained for a few days till he could proceed and catch up with Braddock. 6. "The Little Crossings" of the Youghiogheny River (now called Castleman's River). Old stone arch bridge built in 1813. An arch of 80 foot span, the longest built up to that time.

"Little Meadows." Braddock's fourth Camp on the march to "Fort Duquesne," 1755. Washington stopped here many times afterwards. "Savage River Camp." Braddock's 3rd Camp, 1755 Many of the wagons were broken descending the 9. "Martin's Plantation" (near Frostburg). Braddock's 2nd Camp, 1755. 10. First Toll Gate House on National Road. 1. Bronze tablet on boulder, in memory of the Pioneers who travelled this historic road. Erected by the D. A. R. 12. The National Road. First internal improvement undertaken by the U. S. Government. 13. First Iron Rails manufactured in the U. S. at Mt. 14. "The Narrows," the bridge to carry the new route of the National Highway over Will's Creek, built 15. "Spendelow Camp." Braddock's 1st Camp out of Fort Cumberland. This route went over "Will's 16. & 17. Cumberland—For further information appl at Hotels and Chamber of Commerce. (a) Th beginning of Braddock's original road. (b) T site of Old Fort Cumberland. (c) George Washington's headquarters. (d) The Parade Ground of Old Fort Cumberland. (e) The Thomas Cresap Monument in Riverside Park. (f) The original

Headquarters House in Riverside Park.

18. "Washington's Road." Washington's troops first opened this road from Cumberland to Reas-Town (Bedford, Pa.) in July, 1758.

19. Where Jane Frazier was captured by the Indians in 1754. Original house still standing. Old Fording Place across the Potomac of the War-riors Path, and site of the Stockade Fort of Col. Thomas Cresap. Washington stopped here many 21. "The Warriors Path." War path of the five nations of Indians of New York State to the Carolina 22. "Old Mr. Flint's Home," Visited by Washington in 1769, while visiting at Berkeley Springs, W. Va. 23. Site of Tonoloway Fort. Built 1755 as a protection against the Indians. It now belongs to the State. 24. Site of Fort Coombe, a stockade fort of 1756. One of a line of forts across Pennsylvania and Mary-25. St. Thomas Church, Hancock. Founded 1835. During 1861-62 used as a hospital for Union Troops.

26. Site of Fort Mills on Licking Creek, as an outlying fort for Fort Frederick, 1756.

27. Road to Fort Frederick. Built 1756. The best preserved stone fort of Colonial days in America.
28. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry on his raid after the

 The Federal signal station on the top of Fairview Mountain was captured by J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry, Oct. 10, 1862. 30. Another road at Clearspring leading to Fort 31. Fort Frederick. Built 1756 by Governor Sharpe of 32. The house of Lancelot Jacques, built about 1766, by the Banks of Maryland in consideration of the 34. Gen. Lee's ammunition train captured here, September 15, 1862. 35. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart attacked a large Pennsylvania force here September 20, 1862, but being out-numbered retired across the Potomac. 36. Williamsport. An important point during the French and Indian War. It was considered as one of the sites for the capital of the United States, but George Washington chose the site of the present Washington, D. C. 37. The Long Meadow. Originally patented in 1739 to 38. Mason and Dixon Line. The 105th Milestone ected in 1763. The 104th, 103rd, 102nd and 101s with M. on the Maryland side and P. on the Pennsylvania are all visible along the road along 39. Mason and Dixon Line. The 100th Milestone. One of the "Crown" stones set every five miles. On one side Lord Baltimore's coat of arms, and Wilone side Lord Bartimore's coat of arms, and William Penn's on the other.

40. Col. Nathaniel Rochester who founded Rochester, N. Y., lived for many years in Hagerstown.

41. Gen. Robert E. Lee entered Hagerstown Sept. 11, 1862, along this road.

42. "Antietam Battlefield," U. S. National Park. Apply for namphlets at the site. North of Boonshore and for pamphlets at the site, North of Boonsboro and South of Boonsboro. 43. Pleasant Valley—Crampton's Gap. Important during Civil War. 44. The first Monument built in honor of George Washington was erected here in 1828. Apply for Gen. Edward Braddock crossed into Virginia near this point in April, 1755.

46. An Indian Deed to Israel Friend, 1727. "Beginning

47. House where John Brown and his accomplices

at the mouth of Antietam Creek, thence 200 shoots of an arrow up the Potomac," etc.

gathered together arms and ammunition for the raid on Harpers Ferry.

Harpers Ferry Bridge where John Brown crossed in his raid on Harpers Ferry, Oct. 17, 1859.

110. 40th Milestone on the Mason and Dixon Line, surveyed and marked 1763-68.

111. "Black Horse Tavern," Where Washington spent the night on his way back from New York in 1773.

112. St. James Church, My Lady's Manor, started 1750.

113. Clynmalyra, 5,000 acres surveyed 1705 for Charles Carroll, Lord Baltimore's Attorney-General; in 49. Washington-Frederick County Line. Washington 1822, his great-great grandson Henry Carroll County was the first County in the U. S. named for the Father of his country. built the house. 114. "My Lady's Manor." 10,000 acres owned by Lady 50. "Crampton's Gap" and "South Mountain," an important battle of Sept. 14-15, 1862. Six U. S. markers mark the spot, and a large stone arch Baroness of Baltimore.

115. Bel Air. County seat of Harford County since
1783. See portraits and murals in Court House crowns the crest.
51. "Needwood Forest," the home of Governor Thomas 116. "Olney." Patented 1704 as "Prospect."
117. "Harry Gilmor's Raid." A serious Confederate invasion of Maryland.
118. "Jerusalem Mills." Established in 1772 by David Lee, a Quaker from Buck's County, Pennsylvania.
119. "The House of Ishmael Day," who shot a Confederate Cayalryman attempting to pull down Sim Lee.

52. Braddock's Heights and Braddock's Spring, marked by a bronze tablet on a large boulder.

53. General Braddock travelled this road in a coach and six horses on his way to Fort Duquesne.

54. Where Gen. Meade took command of the Federal federate Cavalryman attempting to pull down his Union flag during Harry Gilmor's raid. 120. "The Sweathouse Road," called from the Indian 55. Frederick. (a) Site of the Brothers Tavern where Washington stopped. (b) Statue at grave of Francis Scott Key. (c) Tablet at old barracks built in 1777. (d) Tablet at corner of Church and Market Streets. (e) Taney House (Bentz Street). (f) Barbara Fritchie House. For additional inforpractice of throwing water on heated stones to generate steam, an Indian "Turkish Bath" for a 121. Perry Hall. The home of Harry Dorsey Gough. One of the largest Colonial houses in Maryland.

122. "The Joppa Road." An old Indian trail used as a route to Joppa, the County seat of Baltimore mation apply at Hotels and Chamber of Com-56. Governor Johnson's House, where Washington County 1712.

123. The Baltimore and Harford Turnpike, built 1816.

124. "Battle of North Point." September 12, 1814.

British attack on Baltimore.

125. On the Battlefield of North Point. stopped several times. Winfield Scott Schley was 57. Catoctin Furnace, an important Iron Furnace during the Revolution, 1776.
58. "Jug Bridge," where Lafayette was met by the citizens of Frederick, 1824.

59. Headquarters of Generals Robert E. Lee, Stonewall
Jackson and Longstreet, Sept. 6-9, 1862.
60. "Monocacy Battlefield," July 9, 1864. Apply for
pamphlets at Frederick.
61. "Carrollton," 10,000 acres of land from which
Charles Carroll derived the title, Charles Carroll
of Carrollton

of Carrollton.
62. Route taken by Gen. Anthony Wayne in 1781 on

63. "Knowlands Ferry." Washington stopped here on August 5, 1785.

64. "Amelung Glass Works." First glass works in

65. "Peter's Tavern." Washington stopped here on

66. "Dowdens Ordinary" (Inn). Stopping place of

Braddock's troops in 1755 (at Clarksburg). 67. Sugar Loaf Mountain. So called by Baron Graffen-

68. "Whites Ferry." Important crossing of the Potomac during the Civil War.

69. Woodstock. Farm owned by Washington at the

70. General Edward Braddock travelled this road on

his way to Frederick in April, 1755.
71. Rockville. (a) Site of camping grounds of Braddock's troops, 1755. (b) J. E. B. Stuart's raid,

72. Great Falls of the Potomac. One of the most pictur-

esque spots in Maryland. 73. Westminster. The first complete county rural free

delivery service in the United States.

74. Union Mills. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's Camp on June
29, 1863, and Gen. James Barnes' Camp on June

75. "Good's Tavern." Washington stopped here, July

76. "Cookerly's Tavern." Washington stopped here on

7. "Terra Rubra." Birthplace of Francis Scott Key.

78. Old Friends Meeting House, of which President

79. First Reaping Machine in the world was invented

80. "Doughoregan Manor." The home of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. 81. "Ellicott's Mills." Terminus of the B. & O. R. R. in

82. "Rolling Road." A Colonial road built for the pur-

Landing.

83. "Old Court Road." The road to the Court at Joppa

NORTH CENTRAL MARYLAND

100. Site of Home of Governor Augustus W. Bradford

102. "Garrison Forest Church." Built for the Forest

103. Old Court Road. The original road leading to the

the close of the War of 1812.

105. "The Garrison Fort." Built in 1695 as a protection against hostile Indians.

106. "Nicholson's Manor." 4200 acres granted to William Nicholson 1719.

107. (a) "The Valley of Jehosophat." 2500 acres patented

property and repatented in 1788. 108. "Quinn" or "Sweet Air." Patented 1704. Long

109. The Baltimore and Yorktown Turnpike Road.

1685, now known as Dulaney's Valley. (b) "The Eagle's Nest." Part of "The Valley of Jehoso-

phat" which was confiscated as British owned

associated with the Carroll family. House built

Authorized 1805, to rebuild the road laid out by

Court at Joppa Town. 104. The Old United States Arsenal. Built in 1816 after

101. "Joppa Road." Originally an Indian Trail.

pose of rolling hogsheads of tobacco to Elk Ridge

which was burned by Confederate troops on

inhabitants of St. Paul's Church, Baltimore,

30, 1863, on their way to Gettysburg.

125. On the Battleneld of North Point.

126. Baltimore. For information regarding points of historic interest apply to the Mayor and City Council, Chamber of Commerce and Hotels.

127. Rochambeau's Camp at Whitemarsh on his way to Yorktown, 1781, and on his return to the north.

128. Site of "The Red Lion Tavern" where Washington extended over 25 times. stopped over 25 times.

129. "The Gunpowder River." So called as early as 1660.

130. "Joppa Town." County seat of Baltimore County,
1712 to 1768. A port from which tobacco was shipped to England. Long the rival of "Balti-131. "The Gunpowder Neck." One of the earliest settled portions of Baltimore County, now the site of Fort Hoyle and Edgewood Arsenal. 132. Birthplace of William Paca, signer of the Declara-133. Capt. John Smith ascended to this point 1608. 134. Sophia's Dairy. Built 1768, by Aquila Paca. 135. Site of "Old Baltimore," 1683. 1st County Seat of 136. "Spesutia P. E. Church" (St. George's Parish). 137. "Constant Friendship" owned by Col. Thomas White, father of Bishop William White. 138. "Cokesbury College" the first Methodist College in the world, established 1785. 140. "Harford Town" or "Bush." The first Declaration

140. Harrord Town or Bush. The first Declaration of Independence was signed here March 22, 1775.

141. Rochambeau's troops camped here in 1782 on their way back from the victory of Yorktown.

142. Aberdeen Proving Grounds. Military reservation of 55,000 acres of land and water.

143. Spesutia Island (Utie's Hope), 2300 acres surveyed 1658. The only Manor in Harford County. Treaty with the Susquehanna Indians made here in 1666. in 1606.

144. Rochambeau's Camp (near the Havre de Grace Race Track). Here in 1781 the troops camped on their way to Yorktown.

145. Havre de Grace. Originally called Susquehanna Lower Ferry. Washington stopped here many times 146. John O'Neill's memorial and gun used in the defense of Havre de Grace 1814 (in City park). 147. "Tudor Hall." Birthplace of Edwin Booth and John Wilkes Booth. 148. "Medical Hall." The home of Dr. John Archer, the first graduate of medicine in America.

149. Churchville. Rochambeau's heavy artillery here September, 1781, on way to Yorktown.

150. "Indian Spring." Where Rochambeau's heavy artillery camped after crossing the Susquehanna River.

where he quelled a mutiny of his soldiers.

153. Conowingo (site of the Conowingo Dam) an Indian name meaning "At the Falls." SOUTHERN MARYLAND 200. Annapolis. Capital of Maryland and site of the U. S. Naval Academy, also numerous points of historical interest. For additional information apply at Hotels and Chamber of Commerce. 201. Governor Ritchie Highway and Memorial.
202. "Whitehall." The home of Governor Horatio Sharpe, considered the finest example of Colonial country houses in Maryland. 203. "Widow Ramsey's Tavern," on the General's

151. Lafayette marker pointing to Col. Rigbie's house. 152. Lafayette at Col. Rigbie's House April 13, 1781,

204. Washington and Rochambeau passed over this road on their way to Yorktown.

205. Route taken by Washington on his way to Annapolis to resign his commission. (Bronze tablet at Severn cross roads.)
206. "Belvoir." Rochambeau's troops camped here on their way to Yorktown. 207. "Three Mile Oak." Portion of the old tree where boundary stone at Brookfield. 239. "Dr. Mudd's House." Home of Dr. Mudd, who set in 1783, on his way to resign his commission. the broken leg of John Wilkes Booth.

208. Birthplace of Johns Hopkins, May 19, 1795. Founder of Johns Hopkins Hospital and Univer-209. "Elk Ridge Landing." An important Colonial Port for the shipment of tobacco.
210. "Spurrier's Tavern." Visited over twenty-five times by Washington.
211. "Montpelier." The Colonial home of Col. Thomas 212. The first telegram ever sent in the world passed

Washington stopped many times.

214. "Rhodes' Tavern." George Washington's last stopping place in Maryland.

215. The first Agricultural College in the Western Hemisphere started 1754. 216. "Rossburg Inn." A famous Colonial stopping place. 217. "Adelphi Mill." Built 1796. 218. "Bladensburgh." Site of the Battle of Bladens-burgh, War of 1812. 219. "Mount Lubentia." The home and school of the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, the tutor of Jackie 220. "St. Barnabas Church," erected in 1774. Washington and Governor Eden attended services here 221. "Northampton." The birthplace of Albert Lord 222. "Queen Anne." A post town in 1707, where Washington stopped.
223. "Tulip Hill." Colonial home of Samuel Galloway,

224. "Rawlings' Tavern." Washington dined here on 225. "Larkins Hills," where Lord Baltimore and the Assembly met, 1683.

226. William Penn came to the home of Colonel Thomas Tailler on December 13, 1682, for his first conference with Charles Lord Baltimore as to the location of the Maryland-Pennsylvania Boundary Line.

227. William Penn visited William Richardson near this spot on December 13, 1682.

228. William Penn attended a meeting of the Friends (Quakers) at Thomas Hooker's in 1682.

229. "Portland Manor" surveyed 1667.
230. Marlborough. County seat of Prince George's
County since 1720. 231. Site of home and grave of Dr. Beanes whose arrest by the British in 1814, was the cause of Francis

Scott Key writing the "Star Spangled Banner 232. The first Bishop consecrated in the United States. Thomas John Claggett.
233. Birthplace of Archbishop John Carroll.
234. Marking the route of Washington from Annapolis to Mt. Vernon in 1783. 235. "Melwood Park." The home of Ignatius Digges and Governor Thomas Sim Lee.

236. "Mount Airy." The home of Benedict Calvert, whose daughter married Washington's stepson.

237. "Mrs. Surratt's House," where John Wilkes Booth stopped to secure ammunition.

238. "T. B." The initials of Thomas Brooke on a

240. "De La Brooke Manor." Surveyed in 1650 for Robert Brooke, Commander of Charles County.241. "Three Notch Road." An early law provided that three notches marked on trees indicated a road 242. Charlotte Hall School, continuously open since 243. "Ye Coole Springs." The first medicinal springs in 244. Benedict. British troops landed here August, 1814.
245. "District Line." Point where Washington first entered Prince George's County, Maryland

246, "Oxon Hill." Home of the Addison family. John Hanson died here. 247. "Broad Creek Church." Mother Church of the 248. Fort Washington built by Major L'Enfant who laid out the City of Washington.249. Warburton Manor. The Digges home visited by Washington many times.
250. "Piscataway Town." Visited by Governor Leonard Calvert, March 1634, (before he landed at St. Mary's) to visit the Indian Emperor. 251. Marshall Hall. Maryland landing of Washington's private ferry. 252. "Araby." The Colonial home of Widow Eilbeck,

whose daughter married George Mason.
253. "Widow Chapman's." Mt. Aventine on the Potomac opposite Gunston Hall, Virginia.
254. "Governor Smallwood's Home." Washington here in October, 1785. 255. "Durham Church." Built 1732. Rebuilt in 1791. 256. "Washington's Farm." 600 acres acquired by him 257. "The Retreat." Home of Daniel of St. Thomas of 258. "Rose Hill." The home of Dr. Gustavus Brown,

one of Washington's physicians.
259. "Habre de Venture," the home of Thomas Stone, signer of the Declaration of Independence.
260. Port Tobacco. The County Seat of Charles County 261. "La Grange," the home of Dr. James Craik, Wash-262. "Samuel Cox's Farm," where John Wilkes Booth

and his accomplice hid for several days.

263. Cedar Point. Washington's schooner ran aground here in February, 1766.

264. "Laidlow's Ferry." Washington crossed here many

times on his way to Williamsburg. 265. "Wolleston Manor." Patented in 1642 to Captain

James Neale.

266. The birthplace of Roger Brooke Taney, Chief Justice of the United States, 1836-64.
267. "The Cliffs of Calvert." One of the most picturesque spots in Maryland. 268. "Preston on Patuxent." Seat of the Puritan govern-ment of Maryland, 1653-57. 269. "Mattapany." Site of 1st Jesuit Mission, later home of Charles (3rd Lord Baltimore). 270. "Manor of Cornwaley's Cross." One of the oldest homes in Maryland. 271. Saint Mary's City. (a) Reproduction of State House of 1676. (b) Monument to Leonard Calvert. (c) Trinity Church, erected from bricks of first State House of 1676. (d) Site of the 1st State House.

MARYLAND

SHOWING LOCATION OF INTERESTING

MARKERS HAVE BEEN ERECTED AT OR NEAR

THESE LOCATIONS DESCRIBING IN DETAIL

SCALE OF MILES

0 5 10 15

Typical marker erected at historical points along the highways

THE HISTORY OF SAME.

(g) "Freedom of Conscience" monument. (h) "Father White" memorial. (i) "Memorial Gateway." (j) St. Mary's Seminary. (k) Site of first mill in Maryland. (I) Governor's Spring. (m) Site of first Catholic Church. 272. St. Mary's Female Seminary. The State's 200th 273. Point Lookout. Site of Prison Camp during Civil War; where 3,000 Confederate prisoners died. 274. St. Clement's Island. First landing place of the Colonists from the Ark and the Dove on March 275. "Deep Falls." Home and burial place of Dr. James Thomas, Governor of Maryland (1833-36). 276. "The Monastery." First carmel in U. S. Founded

277. "The Old South River Club." Oldest Social Club in EASTERN SHORE 300. "The Proprietors of the Susquehanna Canal" one

301. "Susquehannock Indian Fort" (site of an important point in the controversy between Penn and Lord 302. "Smith's Falls." In 1608, Captain John Smith as-303. "Cummings Tavern." Where Rochambeau's heavy artillery camped before crossing the Susquehanna 304. "Richards' Oak." Lafayette's troops camped under

345. "The Mannour of Ratcliffe." Colonial home of the Holliday family. 346. William Penn's visit in 1682 to the Friends Meeting House, the oldest frame meeting house in 347. "Canterbury Manor." Laid out for Richard Tilghinan 1659.
348. Oxford, one of the first towns and ports authorized by Assembly in 1683. 349. "Hole in the Wall." Early name of this village located near Whitemarsh Church where Robert
Morris' father lies buried.
350. "Compton." Home of Governor Stevens who welcomed General Lafayette at Fort McHenry 1825. 351. "Crosiadore." The home of the Dickinson family pany Street," the first road opened in Maryland. from 1695 to the present time. Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa. was named after John Dickinson.

352. Cambridge. Originally part of the "Choptank Indian Reservation." Made a port of entry 1684. 353. "Appleby." The home of Governor Thomas Holliday Hicks.

354. "The Treaty Oak." Where the early settlers conferred with the Choptank Indians for the purchase of land.
355. "Old Trinity Church." Built prior to 1670.
356. "Choptank Indian Reservation." The first Indian Reservation in America, 1669.

357. Rehoboth, granted Richard Lee of Virginia 1673 (2350 acres). The ancestor of the Lees of Maryland. Gov. Thomas Sim Lee was one of them. 358. "Unnacokossimmon." Emperor of the Nanticoke

Indians, lived here in 1677.
359. "Patty Cannon's House," where the noted kidnapping group had headquarters. Described in the novel "The Entailed Hat." 360. "Green Hill Town and Port," authorized by an Act of Assembly, 1706.

361. Birthplace of Commodore Stephen Decatur,
January 5, 1779. 362. "Askiminokonson" (Indian Town). The largest Indian town in Maryland (1671)

363. "Nassawango Iron Furnace," built in 1832, by the Maryland Iron Company. 364. "Birthplace of Samuel Chase," signer of the 365. "Rehoboth." It was here that Francis Makemie this tree in 1781.
305. West Nottingham Academy, founded 1744, by Dr. Samuel Finley, who in 1761 became the President established Presbyterianism in Maryland.

366. "Make Peace." One of the finest examples of early Colonial houses.
367. Maryland-Virginia Line. One of the boundary stones and one of the "Marriage Trees" are of Princeton.
306. "Nottingham Lots." Important in the controversy over the Mason and Dixon Line. located near this point.